FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD. MR. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit:

Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May, Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May, Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May, After having visited the Eastern portion the State, and especially the Whig Counties. during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his! til the day of election.

May-Day .- To-day being the first of May, great preparations have been made by the children of this ancient anniversary, and crown their "Queen of May" in a beautiful Cedar Grove near Paraup by the Odd Fellows' School, we understand parents of the other Schools in town.

Monsieur P. Rate requests us to say, that he will not open his series of lessons in the French Language until Monday next, May 4th.

Presentment .- The Grand Jury at the close der of DeSilva, mentioned in our last paper. great crisis nobly. Broughton was immediately apprehended and some articles found in Broughton's posses DeSilva-the deceased.

New Hanover Superior Court .- Last week the Spring term of the Superior Court for this county was held in this town-his Honor Judge Dick, presided. The only case which John Martin (a free Mulatto) and Menus Stow, (a Slave,) for the murder of Edward Kinsley, in December last. This case occupied the attention of the Court from Thursday morning till Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The Jury, after retiring for about half an hour, returned a verdict of "not guilty," whereupon the prisoners were set at liberty.

Counselors for the Prisoners .- Messis. D Reid, W. A. Wright and D. B. Baker. For the State .- Hon. Judge Strange, assisted by T. Burr, jr.

we feel well satisfied from the returns already received, that the State is safe. By our next we will probably be able to give the result more defi-

"Look to the Legislature."

The Raleigh Register of the 24th ultimo, makes a strong appeal to his party, under the above caption. He tells the Whigs in the commencement, that " It is a matter of paramount importance, that they should have a majority in the next Legislature," that the Locofoco Legislature of '42 most shamfully The Committee of Conference on the disa- faulter to the above named fund. Gerrymandered the State, and that they (the Federalists,) are now "reduced to a mere Corporal's Guard of three" Representatives in Congress; that "with the most active exertions" on their part, they could not "be successful in electing more than five from the staunch and thorough Whig State of North Carolina."

Now we lead come to the conclusion that the Register and its kindred prints were tired of '42. We had thought the thorough whipping we gave them last August, would have stale charge of the State's having been Gerry-1842. The Federal party must be hard run when it has to resort to charges so notoriously false. In one of their strongest districts, where they had a majority of upwards of 900 votes, we elected Mr. Biggs over the strongest and best man they could possibly place before the people. How can the Register, with any sort of conscience, raise its voice, at this day, against the Legislature of '42, when it knows full well that the Democratic party had a plurality of the votes of the State at the last Congressional election? Can it be possible that the Federalists are already scared? We think we plainly see an uneasiness in the camp, therefore it becomes the Register to arouse his party at all hazards, and rescue the State from the Democracy, if possible.

But we tell the Register in very plain language, that all his abuse of our party will avail him nothing. The good old State of North Carolina is now, and will be Democratic next August. The people have long since become disgusted with Whiggery, and they will rally in a solid phalanx next August, and return a majority of Democratic Representatives to the Legislature, so sure as the day comes for the election, and your "gifted and patriotic Mangum" will have the unbounded pleasure of retiring to his quiet home. The Democracy seeks no "compromising with" its stopponents-no log-rolling-no swapping of candidates," but will "strike for our conntry and our country's cause, and in August next," the Democratic "banner will wave victoriously-having inscribed on its glorious folds, a Democratic Senate, a DEMO-CRATIC HOUSE OF COMMONS, and we doubt but very little, a DEMOGRATIC GOVERNOR to head the caption.

If we are beaten in the Governor's election, it will not be for the-want of numbers, but it

Democratic candidates in the field. This evil, for the abrogation of the same. we have strong hopes will be honorably com- ROBERT DALE OWEN, promised. We can very well compromise HENRY W. HILLARD, with our friends, but with our opponents we have no compromises to make.

The Deed Scaled.

On Thursday, April 23, 1846, was terminated the great question of the 29th Congress. On that day all differences of opinion on the Oregon notice were brought to a close, by a decisive majority of the two Houses, upon Representatives and the Senate. The Wash- Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee-42. ington Union very justly remarks: "The capital measure of this session of Congress-the appointments for the Summer in the West un- measure which has fixed upon the deliberations of Congress the attention of all Europethe measure which is destined hereafter to form an epoch in the history of the foreign the Odd Fellows' School in this town, to celebrate policy of the United States-this great measure of wisdom, of firmness, and of patriotism, has finished at last its chequered career of Although the celebration has been gotten legislative trials and vicissitudes, and, sustained in both houses of Congress by majorithat an invitation is extended to the children and ties almost unprecedented, it now takes its vis, Jefferson Davis, Delano, Dillingham, land. And, all things considered, our statuteor have ever challenged more powerfully for of its session on last Saturday, presented a our government and our country the respect of bill against Thomas Broughton, for the mur- the world. With one accord we have met a George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Daniel P.

"The immense unanimity of both houses of committed to Jail, to await his trial before Congress upon this great question, after the our next Superior Court. We understand that most ample and exhaustive discussion, stands as a witness of the energy and singleness of sion were identified to be the property of will, which can on great occasions, inspire free governments. The grand purpose which this measure has in view-the peaceful res- Simpson, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Ca- Great Britain. cue of a remote realm from foreign domina- leb B. Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, tion-demonstrates that the "civilization of Strohm, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, Benjamin popular power" can, to promote the best in- bo, Vance, Vinton, White, Williams, Wood, mor current that an additional number will be created any public interest, was the trial of terests of humanity, evoke from amid all the Woodruff, Woodward, Wright, Yancy, Yell, sent to Canada. tumults of the freest discussion, a policy as and Yost-141. far sighted and far-reaching as was ever matured in the gloomy chambers of despotism, to plague mankind. Behold in this measure, the eye of the people looking with watchful Hoge, George S. Houston, James B. Hunt, regard, not alone to our present character and duty, but to the highest interests of the distant and the future! Behold in this measure the constitution of our country going forth to plant its standard on the shores of the Peace-

"It will be held hereafter an enduring honor to any administration to have originated Virginia Election.-The election for members and put into action the policy in relation to to the next Legislature of Virginia, took place on Oregon and towards Great Britain which this the 28th ult. The returns have not yet all reach- resolution of notice imbodies. It will be gloed us., but we are confident there has been a great ry enough for any statesman to bring that polfalling off in our party, owing to the multiplicity icy to a pacific and successful close. The of Republican candidates in some counties. But statesman who, in the course of events, has heen summoned to meet this crisis, and who calmly, and firmly, and alone, right in the path, and full before the face of the advancing domination of England, finds already rallied up to his high position, in this vote of Congress, the responsive minds and hearts of a free people. It is democracy, in serone and substantial manifestation, speaking out its great 'well done' to its faithful servant."

We give below the vote of the Senate and also of the House of Representatives, upon the final passage of the following:

greeing votes of the two houses, on the

of their abuse of the Democratic Legislature amble to the second section of the said amend to place the Secret Service Fund in the hands be stipulated, as we before mentioned, for a

sentatives respectfully recede from their disament of the necessary amounts. In April, such an offer, we might presume that it would sealed their lips forever from persisting in the greements to amendment, and amendment to 1841, shortly after the death of Gen. Harrison, refuse any offer, and was prepared to bully the amendment, of the original resolution of the Mr. Webster had pursued a different course, and to fight. But no party in the United States mandered by the Democratic Legislature of Government of Go for the following joint resolution:

gation of all rivers within the same be, "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other con-

And whereas, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Mr. Webster left the Department a defaulter, of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cher- who, however, denied previous to his death

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the left \$1200 due to the fund. abrogation of the said convention of the 6th article. and that the attention of the governments ing on Mr. Webster to settle this account. of both countries may be the more ernestly diences and disputes in regard to said territory-Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United

will be owing to the fact, that there are two the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827,

/ Committee on the part of the House. JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN,) Committee on the part of the Sen-THO. CORWIN, WILL. H. HAYWOOD, jr. SENATE VOTE.

Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dix, Evans, Greene, money, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McD iffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, the report of the Committee of conference. Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, which had been appointed by the House of Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, of the insiduous efforts made to induce Mr. Tyler Smith's Times:-Nays-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Jenness, siduous efforts by me ?"

Semple, and Westcott-10. HOUSE VOTE. Yeas-Messrs, John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Biggs, James A. Black, Bowlin. Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, Burt, William W. Cambell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Clarke, Coke, Collamer, Collin, Constable, Cranston, Crozier, Cullum, Daniel Dargan, Garrett Daplace on the statute-book as the law of the Dixon, Dobbin, Dockery, Dunlap, Erdman, "to inquire whether the seal of secrecy (which the John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Fos- President had refused to break) had not been violater, Garvin, Gentry, Giles, Goodyear, Graham, book has few brighter pages. In the whole Grider, Grinnell, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, serve punishment by the House." history of our national legislation, few acts Haralson, Harper, Herrick, Hillard, E. B. Hungerford, W. Hunt, Hunter, Chas. J. Inger- Daniel Webster. soll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Joseph Johnson, King, Thomas Butler King, Lawrence, Leake, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, McConnell, McCrate, James McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvaine, McKay, Maish, John Pollock, Price, Ritter, Roberts, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Saw Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Tilden, Trum-

> Nays-Messrs. Anderson, William G. Brown, Catheart, Chipman, Cobb, Cummins, Cunningham, De Mott, Douglass, Farran, Ficklin, Fries, Gordon, Harmanson, Henley, ning Chronicle, of the 3d April. Jas. H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Kennedy, Preston King, Leib, McClelland, McCleras Smith, Robert Smith Starkweather, St. John, Thurman, Tibbatts, Wentworth, Wheaton, and Wick-45.

MR. INGERSOLL AND MR. WEBSTER;

Great Excitement in the House. Mr. Ingersoll gave notice in the Union of the 24th ult., that he would "take the first request, in the Senate, to make known the particulars and proofs of Mr. Webster's alleged first introduced. delinquency," and on Monday last Mr. I. in answer to that summons planted himself asked for a suspension of the rules of the House of Representatives, to enable him to make a personal explanation. The rules having been suspended.

ful use of the Secret Service Fund.

corruption of the party press.

joint resolution of the House of Represen- (Mr. I.) had had access to the Department of would leave them the best ports on Fuca's tatives, entitled " Joint resolution of notice State as a member, for some years, of the straits, we can only say, that they are deterto Great Britain to annul and abrogate the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but probably mined to provoke war and deserve its worst convention between Great Britain and the no more than other members of the House consequences. Nor do we think, that they United States, of the 6th of August, 1827, were entitled to. That he had gone there, would or could refuse, if the national interest relative to the country on the north west when assailed by Mr. Webster, to search for and desires were consulted on the matter of coast of America, westward of the Stony evidence to sustain his former charges, in the the Columbia river. Some have proposed to course of which he found evidence of the offer the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, That the first section of the amendment of charge he had made—the first item he found to the Americans in return for that of the Cothe Senate to the original resolution of the being one for \$1000 in the McLeod case. Up lumbia. If there be insuperable objections to House be so amended as to be in form a pre- to April, 1841, he said the custom had been this, the free navigation of the Columbia might of the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of period of years-say to the end of the century. And that the Senate and House of Repre- State, on whom orders were given for the pay- Should the American government refuse him money -that in the course of the nine and pursuit of such a feeling formidable to JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE months he had drawn from the agent \$12,000, deter any, except the perverse and the mad. and early in 1842, an additional sum of \$3,000. The sooner this ultimatum is proffered, and Whereas, by the convention concluded the twen- making a total of \$15,000-that the only the result known, the better. The present tieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eigh- vonchers of the expenditure of any portion of state of Mexican affairs renders our position, teen, between the United States of America this sum up to the 19th of July, eighteen hun- with respect to the Government of Washingand the king of the United Kingdom of Great dred and forty-two, were \$4,460, of which ton, more critical. Paredes and Almonte are Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, \$1000 was paid to J. J. Crittenden for travel- both pledged to rest Anglo-American dictaand afterwards indefinitely extended and con- ling expenses, &c., in the McLeod case, \$2, tion. And it is all as well, that, if there is the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun- eastern boundary, with other items making ments, that struggle should be a simultaneous dred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any up the amount stated. On the 23d June, and combined one. country that may be claimed by either party on 1842, there was an item of \$5000 returned The real state of the case is probably, that the northwest coast of America westward of into the hands of the Disbursing Clerk; and the American Government is merely seeking the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly in 1843 additional vouchers for \$2000, leav- to get the best terms; and acting the braggacalled the Oergon territory, should, together ing unaccounted for \$2,290, exclusive of an docio with our not very adroit or spirited Goitem of \$1409 made public as a charge for vernment, in order to do so. Mr. Polk has maps and travelling expenses.

rect public opinion aright, and claiming com- his readiness to step beyond.

pensation therefor. With reference to the third charge, he said

He also stated that there were letters on August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d file in the Department from Mr. Tyler, call-

> Mr. Pendleton moved a suspension of the rules which was agreed to-ayes 135, noes 22. Mr. Ashman rose, when

States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the government of Great Briwas, did he get any information from Mr. Buchatain the notice required by the second article of nan on this subject.

Mr. Ingersoll said, none.

Mr. Ingersoll said he understood correctly. gersoll, and told him he was the last man that phical, historical, and international draperies, and will increase. Her farmers may all grow ought to come here with a charge of peculation of showing it as it really is. Its ment is that it suits with the records of Congress staring him in the America. In this respect, however, the cession face, seeing that he had been an officer of the Gov- of the whole territory would be un evident ernment, and dismissed therefrom by Gen. Jack- amendment. The proof that it is nothing more narrowed limits of that vast region, and in Cameron. T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, son for peculation and appropriating the people's than this is found in the answer to the following creasing wealth and prosperity must diffuse

Here questions of order arose.

some of Mr. I.'s iniquities-for all of which we only fair but liberal? Nothing." have not room. He also said he was fully aware to take ground against Mr Webster. Mr. Ingersoll here interrupted-By me !--in-

Mr. Ashman-"Yes, by you." Mr. Ingersoll, (greatly excited)-It is falseit is a lie-the lie of a coward."

The Speaker all the time rapping his hammer Mr. Ashman-The aged gentleman-Mr. Ingersoll-"Not so aged."

Mr. Ashman-The aged gentleman may take this course to provoke me to a personal encounter, but he came from a section of country where they did not tolerate duels—(some hisses.) To make a brief statement of the rest of this

day's exciting and disgraceful proceedings, The House ordered a committee of inquiry, on motion of Mr. Schenck, to consist of five members,

On motion of Mr. Petit, a committee was orhave been done in a higher and worthier spirit, Holmes, 1. E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, E. dered to be raised with power to send for persons W. Hubard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, and papers with a view to the impeachment of

ted by a member, and if such member did not de-

FOREIGN.

We had only time in our last week's paper to announce the fact that the Caledonia had arrived at Boston, in 151 days from Liverpool, Moseley, Owen, Payne, Pendleton, Phelps. sent a few extracts from the European journals, which have a bearing upon the relations telle, Schenck, Seamen, Seddon, Severance, of the Governments of the United States and

> It is stated that the order for 6,000 soldiers to India, would be rescinded. There is a ru

An able and interesting article on the subect of free trade between the United States and England, appears in the London Mor-

It seems that trade is not very vigorous, partly owing to the late railroad speculation and partly nand, Maclay, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Par- to the suspense in which the public mind is kept ish, Perrill, Pettit, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, by the uncertainty that hangs over the tariff affairs as it ought to do. Sawyer, Scammon, Leonard H. Sims, Thom- legislation. The House of Commons have passed Sir Robert Peel's bill to a second reading, but it is spoken of as doubtful whether it can pass the House of Lords. In case it does not pass, the question will go to the country in the form of a general election .-The second reading was carried in the Comopportunity to comply with Mr. Webster's mons, by a majority of eighty-eight, which is nine votes less than the bill received when

Oregon .- We make the following extract from the London Daily News of the 4th April:

The critical moment has now arrived, when we must make or receive a new proposal .-The minds of our Ministers ought to be made up to an ultimatum. Yield the whole of the Mr. Ingersoll (says the correspondent of territory, as claimed by the Americans, we the Baltimore Clipper) rose to his explana- could not. It would be a disgrace, and such tion. He had made three charges against Mr. an amount of weakness, as would embolden Webster, of which the following are the heads: and entitle European powers to contemn us, 1st. That Mr. Webster had made an unlaw- and to give us solid and inconvenient proofs of that contempt.

2d. Misapplying part of that fund to the We hear now of an offer to be made by G. Britain to accept M. Gallatin's proposal of 3d. Leaving the Department of State a de- the 49th deg. to the sea, the line to be continued through the midst of Fuca's straits. If With reference to these charges, he said he the United States refuses such an offer, which

Britain should be definitely settled; and that and that the Secret Service fund account was Review, the writer of which adopts the plan of Vancouver's Island" reserved to Great Britain. With this southern third of the island public are ready to catch at any second hand opinion and adds:

'Let the reason of the review stand in its true Mr. Bagby (Mr. Ashman still yielding) asked light. The 49th parallel is all the Americans will did he correctly understand Mr. I. to disclaim at- let us have. This either conciously or uncon tributing any fault to President Tyler in this mat- sciously, is his meaning; and the less said about the national honor, in connection therewith, the better. Without criticising, we are satisfied with Mr. Ashman then proceeded to reply to Mr. In- exposing it; of disincumpering it of its geograquestion :- What do we get for the difference between our previous offers and the proposed ones;

French Opinion of the Oregon question .-

Since my last, little has been said in the press lic to what is passing in the United States, for the interest felt therein is as great as it ever a very important character, has not been very exciting. The voting of a resolution by the House of Representatives to put an end to tho free-trade measure was expected; and the refusal of Mr. Polk to submit the Oregon question to arbitration did not cause much surprise-

peers or deputies to talk about. On the Oregon question, I can only repeat what was stated in previous letters as to the feel that Mr. Polk has put himself and his nation in a false position. When I say country, P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Miller, Morse, bringing 16 days later news. Below we pre- who make up in awagger what they want in sense. But I call the country the men of the burdens of the state, who discharge all the duties of citizenship, and who, in point of

fact, form the French nation. lead to war, and they abhor war as a great calamity. They do not, indeed, think there wil be war, but they feel that it will not be to Mr. feeling may be erroneous, but it certainly exists; and certainly, it is deeply to be deplored

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

mail steamer Col. Harney, Captain Wood, territory, and an important military and comfrom the Brassos San Jago.

valry and an equal number of foot, which in- as prepared to engage. creased the Mexican forces to about 5000 men.

val, notified Gen. Taylor that if he did not abandon the position he then occupied, he should consider it as equivalent to a declara-

On the 12th, Gen. Ampudia fortified himself opposite to Gen. Taylor's position. Gen. Taylor also raised breast-works on the bend of the river, so as to command the river and it was evident no possible force at the command of the Mexicon General could dislodge him; and on the 13th, Gen. Ampudia notified til he received definite instructions from his

Government. It is reported that Gen. Taylor, hearing that there were two vessels off the mouth of the for the Mexican army, at Matamoras, des- the Mississippi, place themselves in an equal natched Lieut. Renshaw, of the U. States brig Lawrence, with the Revenue Cutter St. Anna to cut off all communication with that place.

The army was in good health and in fine spirits, ardently wishing for an opportunity serves any more favorable consideration than

to give the Mexicans a lesson. By the barpue Clermont, Capt. Lermond. we have received Mexican papers to the 2d not even a report of the revolution which was to have taken place on the afternoon of the 3d, according to the information brought by the barque Mandarin.

warlike clamors of the editors, and they all say that a war could not be long deferred now.

Deep Plunghing .- 1 had a field of 14 acres. private, as well as patriotic motives to win naturally very poor, (so much so, that the first With reference to the second charge he had the most from us. His re-election to a second natural production was a poor growth of sheep file in the Department, congratulating Mr. nothing, will be annihilated or made by his something like the last, excessively dry .-Webster on the new mode he had adopted for success in the present negotiation. No won- When the time arrived for breaking up this settling the N. E. boundary, and making der that he strains his efforts and his impu- field, it was so hard that a plough with two ning Chronicle by an article in the Quarterly draft was too great, and four horses enabled the ploughman to break up the field.

vided allegiance of its American and British O. J. Smith, for \$500 additional, and from hopes "that the British ultimatum may be and it ploughed well. The wheat was sown; with luxuriant clover. No seed could have only be solved by future experiments.

rected to the adoption of all proper measures for he might be allowed to reply to Mr. Ingersoll. would be necessary to fix its boundaries." perimentalists, was, that the plough having reached deep into the clay bottom, (the top between the American statesman and the Brit- the clay attracted nitre from the atmosphere, and and illustrious names in every department of ish reviewer, complains that the Oregon ques- thus caused the growth of clover, which it is be-Mr. Hunter asked him to let him (Mr. H.) put tion is little understood in England, that the lieved will only grow on lands cultivated for some time and manured. New land will not clare, that in the whole course of her conduct produce clover if very rich. to this country, from the very mament of our

Southern Cultivator.

For the Journal MR. CALHOUN .- THE OREGON.

NO. III. We may say, then, with perfect candor, the

West will reap rich benefit from this commercial change. The prices of her breadstuffs rich. Her canals will be- improved. Rail. roads may bind with "hooks of steel," the the blessings of free trade to a rapidly expan-Mr. Ashman finally went on to particularize it being granted that the previous ones were not ding population. But does any man believe a state caused solely by such an event-local Extract from the Paris letter of Wilmer & in operation and temporary in character, will last forever ? If all these things are to flow from the opening of the English ports merely. about American affairs, and nothing at all in shall we not remember that demand, under the legislature. This must not however, be circumstances like these, must decrease with ascribed to any sudden indifference of the pub- supply. Mind, there are thousands of stont workmen now in the different poor-houses of was. But the truth is, that the intelligence we England, clamoring for hread. Starving mil. have received during the past month though of lions are in Ireland ready to work, if they could earn bread by labor. Shall these men never be partially if not wholly supplied !-Oregon treaty, was clearly foreseen; the delight Feed them, lift them from the depth of degraof the American population at Sir Robert Peel's dation and misery in which they are now place ced, and when that is done they will go back to their farms and their workshops! Then There has, consequently, been little for the they will feed themselves. Suppose they all newspapers to comment upon, and nothing for become manufacturers, and we all producers. Realize, if you will, the dream of poetic statesmanship-when all labor will be equalmanner in which it is viewed in this country. ized, all advantages reciprocal; can we for-It may confidently be stated that the majority get that others than we will share, too, these of the legislature, the press, and the country, vast benefits. Be it remembered, the ports of England are not open to us alone. There is I do not mean a gentlemen in big beards and Canada, with her increase of 31,432 barrels with dirty pipes, who vapor about politics in of Flour, and 393,451 bushels of Wheat in estaments; nor do I mean the noisey radicals, one year. There are, too, the vast colonial possessions of the English Crown, to share sense and intelligence—the men who have these same equivalents, this "generous manital something to lose—the men who support all festation of a peaceful spirit." These alone can supply her, scattered as they are over every section of the civilized globe, embracing The majority of these gentlemen, and the within their limits every shade of soil and climajority of their representatives in parliament, mate, and offering every variety of agricultucondemn Mr. Polk's proceedings as likely to ral production, which, under the stimulating care of a liberal government, can aspire to the fostering hand of cultivation. Every one sees Polk and his advisers that the world will be England's true policy is free trade. Under indebted for the maintenance of peace. This its wholesome operation we already see American Senators deluded by glittering temptathat it should exist, for it lowers the United tion, vacillating between the temporary and Sta'es Government in estimation and prevents the eternal interests of their constituency, it from exercising that influence in European which England's intrigues have brought into collision. Armed at every possible point: making no real concession, but wonderfully The New Orleans Delta of the 21st ultimo, skilful in plausible expedients, at the very places us in possession of news from the ar- moment when she does this she is prospectivemy in Texas up to the 16th April, which was ly reaping the benefits of any possible continreceived in New Orleans by the United States gency. Should she succeed, she gains a large mercial post on the Pacific, and should she We learn from a passenger, says the Delta, fail, it is equally well, for we have fed, fatthat General Ampudia arrived at Matamoras, tened, and prepared her people for a contest, on the 11th ult., with 2000 troops, 1000 Ca- in which we may now show she is as willing

England, Mr. Editor, will never yield. Her Gen. Ampudia, immediately after his arri- whole history shows it. Her past glories, her present position, forbid it. There is nothing in the whole history of this negotiation which can at all satisfy any enquiring mind that she means even the surrender of 49% On the contrary, there is the strongest reason, in our judgment, for the opinion that, incensed by he works raised by the Mexicans. So ad- what she may deem our insolence, and that vantageously was Gen. Taylor situated, that feverish grasp for new territory, which is one of the most striking peculiarities of the American people, she will now receive no bounda-Gen. Taylor that he would not act further un- 1y short of the Columbia. Are the American people, in view of all this, prepared to surrender their lawful domain for such equivocal advantages, such strange and unnatural equiv-Rio Grande from this place, with provisions alents? Will the men of the West, forgetting

predicament on the banks of the Columbia ?

We will now enquire into another feature

of Anglo-American policy, and see if that dethat we have just been considering. Sir Robert Peel stated in Parliament that he regretinst., from the city of Mexico. Although the ted that Mr. Pakenham had not communica-Clermont sailed from Vera Cruz on the 6th, ted to his government the offer of compromise there is in the papers nothing of local interest, made by the present administration, and men conclude from thence, the crafty Sir Robert would have accepted it. Now at the moment when that offer was made, the British The papers we have perused are filled with Minister was revolving in his mind the declaration of the President concerning British as Mr. Slidell has been driven out, and the prelensions. What more natural than that Mexicans, including the President himself, he should eagerly seize any subsequent adtinued in force by another convention of the 000 to F. O. I. Smith, and \$1,000 to Alex'r to he a struggle against the of the U. States Paredes had given a manifesto, in which he strengthened by the remark of the Times, the lic, and shed the last drop of his blood to pre- government organ, in this very connection. serve a constitutional government in Mexico. He wanted the offer sent home, not as he him-The journals that opposed the doctrines of El self says that there was any probability of its Tiempo seem to be quite delighted with this acceptance, but as we must conclude, because any movement on our part approaching compromise, after what had been said, would so far appear retreat from former position, and made, he referred to the contents of a letter term of Presidency, indeed his whole charac- sorrel, a certain indication of sterility,) which furnish new ground for diplomacy and delay. from F. O. J. Smith, marked "private," on ter as a politician, which at present rests on I intended to put in wheat. The summer was As long as they could keep possession of that offer, the assertion of exclusive title, which was the immediate consequence of its withsome mention of modes he had adopted to di- dence to the very verge of war. But we doubt horses could not be got into the ground .- drawal, and which Sir Robert must easily have Four horses were tried without success. A foreseen, would so long be postponed. Here Great offence has been given to the Mor- coulter was tried with two horses, but the it was that Mr. Pakenham's error occurred, and in this view of the matter we can readily said territory may no longer than need be re- not settled by Mr. W. until the 1st February, of compromise proposed in the House of Re- was time to sow the wheat, the ploughs were was doubtless the letter of his instructions, The weather continued dry, and when it conceive how the ambassador, fulfilling what main subject to the evil consequences of the dimeaning. Nor do we find any thing in the found in it." "Mr. Dargan's scheme," says harvested was a very tolerable crop—for such high terms of commendation which Mr. Peel ished peace and good understanding of the two that he had received more than \$150, but ad. the Chronicle, "means the 49th parallel, with poor land, very good—and there were many thought proper to use regarding him, at the mitting these two vouchers as good it still half the straits of Fuca and the southern third places from 10 to 20 yards square, covered very moment when he was thus accused of been on the land, and how it came to grow can so gross a diplomatic faux pas, at all irreconcilable with the honesty and good faith of the the Chronicle expresses its discontent by say- The idea that struck me which I would like English Government, for although we cherish Mr. Ashman of Mass., rose and asked that ing that it "is not worth the survey that to see investigated by some more scientific ex- for that nation sentiments of exalted respect and profound admiration: though we yield The Chronicle augurs ill of the coincidence soil was decomposed granite, or coarse gravel,) to none, in cheerful homage to her great literature, science and art, we deliberately de-

birth, throughout the trying scenes of the Ro